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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS



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WASHINGTON, D.C.

L A T E C A B L E S

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Czechoslovak area sown for 1937 harvest reported as follows, with 1936 comparisons in parentheses: Wheat 2,296,000 acres (2,380,000); rye 2,510,000 (2,493,000); barley 1,571,000 (1,594,000); oats 1,894,000 acres (1,898,000). (International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, September 3, 1936.)

Southern Brazil cotton crop, second estimate for 1935-36, placed at 904,000 bales of 478 pounds, the same as the April estimate, as compared with the second 1934-35 estimate of 655,000 bales and a final 1934-35 figure of 610,000 bales. (Consul General Emil Sauer, Rio de Janeiro, August 27, 1936.)

Sydney wool sales opened August 31, with representative selection offered, and Yorkshire and Germany chief buyers. Japan was not operating. Compared with closing prices of previous series, ended June 18, best merinos were 5 to 7.5 percent higher and average and faulty were 7.5 to 10 percent higher. Crossbreds were not sufficiently represented for quotation. See British wool market statement, page 304. (London office, Foreign Agricultural Service, August 31, 1936.)

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

Summary of recent information

The 1936 wheat crop, as represented by estimates from 37 countries reporting, totals, 2,926,289,000 bushels as compared with 3,102,792,000 bushels harvested by the same countries in 1935. Indications now point to a record crop in Yugoslavia, where the outturn is placed at 105,711,000 bushels, or an increase of 45 percent over that of last season. Prospects in Belgium also indicate a slight increase in wheat production this season, but the crop in Portugal is expected to be only about one-third as large as the harvest of 1935.

Rye production in 1936, according to estimates for 16 countries, is placed at 513,174,000 bushels, as against 534,997,000 bushels produced by these countries in 1935. The first official figures received for Austria is 18 percent under the 1935 harvest, and in Belgium a reduction of 24 percent is expected. In Portugal, however, the outturn this season appears to be about the same as that of 1935.

Current changes in production estimates of wheat and rye

Commodity and country	Reported up to Aug. 24, 1936	Reported up to Sept. 8, 1936	1935
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
<u>Wheat</u>			
37 countries reported	2,915,470		
Yugoslavia	93,695	105,711	73,101
Belgium	14,300	15,726	14,780
Portugal	11,000	8,377	23,406
37 countries reported		2,926,289	3,102,792
<u>Rye</u>			
13 countries reported	477,349		
Austria a/		18,070	22,137
Belgium		14,094	18,522
Portugal		3,661	3,937
16 countries reported		513,174	534,997

a/ Winter rye only.

Harvesting in Prairie Provinces nearly completed

Harvesting operations in the Prairie Provinces of Canada were practically completed by September 1 in all but the northern sections, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Wheat continues to show good quality. Coarse grains are generally light in yield, although prospects for late oats have been improved by recent rains. Pastures are poor and feed supplies low,

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but stock on stubble fields are now doing fairly well. Heavy rains are needed over the whole area in order to facilitate fall plowing and restore soil moisture supplies. Potatoes, roots, and garden crops are poor throughout the whole of the Prairie Provinces.

The Shanghai wheat market

Wheat and flour prices at Shanghai decreased slightly during the past week in sympathy with lower world prices and because of the further accumulation of wheat and flour stocks at Shanghai, according to a radiogram from the Shanghai office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Lack of interest in foreign wheat continued. Arrivals of domestic wheat were in excess of milling requirements, but the moisture content was still not low enough for the grain to be stored. The domestic demand for flour declined slightly, and exports to Manchuria are reported to have fallen off, with the result that flour stocks increased to about 700,000 bags. This is about normal, however, for this time of year. Milling activity has been reduced, some of the large companies having closed their smaller plants, but those still operating were running at full capacity. Withdrawals from stocks were not expected, since the mill activity was sufficient to meet the demand for flour.

Australian wheat was offered at Shanghai at the nominal price of 118 cents per bushel. The best quality of domestic wheat was 82 cents for immediate delivery; futures prices at noon on August 28 were as follows: September 82 cents, October 84, November 85, December 86, January 88. Domestic spot flour was 95 cents per bag of 49 pounds; futures prices were as follows: September 95 cents, October 96, November 97, December 98, January 99 cents. Australian flour, c.i.f. Hong Kong, was \$4.31 per barrel of 196 pounds. Imports of flour into China during July were reported as follows, with 1935 comparisons in parentheses: From Australia 13,000 barrels (21,000), Canada 11,000 (13,000), Japan 1,000 (3,000), United States 3,000 (10,000), total 28,000 barrels (47,000).

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MALTING BARLEY

British malting barley market prospects continue favorable

The British market outlook for American malting barley continues fairly good despite price developments unfavorable to the American product, according to Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor at London. The British crop at mid-August was estimated to be no larger than the 34,300,000 bushels produced last year, the yield having been cut by excessive rains. Brewers' import requirements are seen as substantial, but the sharp advances in prices of American barley appear likely to divert some business to other countries. Early August prices of California barley in British markets were up to, or

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higher than, the high level reached during the autumn and winter of 1934-35. Prices of Chilian and Smyrna barley, however, increased relatively little this summer.

With threshing started by mid-August, the 1936 barley crop in England and Wales is placed at 30,900,000 bushels against 30,600,000 bushels produced last year. In both Scotland and the Irish Free State, this year's crops are expected to be somewhat smaller than those in 1935. The first threshings indicate that excessive moisture has reduced the quality of the crop. The 1936 barley acreage in England and Wales was 3 percent larger than that of 1935. In both Scotland and Ireland, the 1936 acreage showed some decrease below that of last year.

Brewers' requirements of barley for the year ended June 30, 1937, are estimated to be about the same as in the preceding 12 months. The indicated decline in available domestic barley of proper quality has resulted in an estimate of 207,000 short tons for brewers' 1936-37 purchases of imported barley. The 1935-36 estimate was 196,000 tons. Imports in July 1936 from countries providing principally malting barley were considerably larger than in July a year ago. The July 1936 imports of American barley reached more than 4,480 short tons and were over 3 times as large as the July 1935 figure. Receipts in July this year from Chile and Canada amounted to 2,858 and 25,234 tons, respectively. The comparable 1935 figures were 1,113 and 22,225 tons, respectively. British imports of Australian barley have increased materially in the past 2 years. The July 1936 figure, at 6,026 tons, compares with only 438 tons imported a year earlier.

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COTTON

Improvement in European cotton textile situation maintained

The last quarter of the cotton year, ending July 31, has seen the maintenance of the fairly satisfactory developments which have characterized the 1935-36 season in the European cotton textile industry taken as a whole, according to Loyd V. Steere, Agricultural Attaché at Berlin. a/ Among the countries in which mill activity in the cotton spinning and weaving sections held at favorable levels were the United Kingdom, Germany, Poland, the Scandinavian countries, Hungary, Yugoslavia, France, and Belgium, in the latter two notwithstanding the interruption in mill operations incident to the widespread strike movement of June.

a/ Information on the United Kingdom supplied by Dr. C. C. Taylor, Agricultural Attaché, London.

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The weakest points of the European textile situation are in Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Italy. The mills in Czechoslovakia continue to operate on low levels, but some tendencies toward improvement are reported on account of internal revival as well as a slight improvement in exports. The decline in Austria has gone further because of the virtual stoppage of Austria's important export business, notably to Rumania, but occupation and unfilled orders in the industry still seem to be on satisfactory levels. In Italy the situation is reported to have taken a further turn for the worse in July. The hopes apparently entertained that some recovery of export business would result from the lifting of sanctions and that this, in turn, would result in increased mill occupation do not seem to be materializing, and further curtailment in operations is reported.

Strength is lent to the European mill position, however, by the fact that mill sales of cotton yarn and cotton cloth in July remained quite favorable over Europe as a whole. Yarn business in the United Kingdom was patchy, but home demand for piece goods was fairly favorable, and, despite an irregular and unsatisfactory export situation, freer demand from India as well as South America is reported to have improved sentiment. A very favorable volume of new orders for yarns and cloth was booked by French and Belgian cotton mills following discontinuance of the strikes, and, although the increase in costs that has resulted from wage increases and other concessions to workers may handicap the industry in the next several months, the opinion seems to prevail that general economic expansion will offset detrimental factors.

German consumer and retailer buying of textile goods, including cotton, has recently been fairly large; a heavy demand for flags and other cotton-cloth articles incident to the Olympic Games is understood to have contributed to an active turnover in July. Mill sales in Czechoslovakia continued improved for the home market where trade is to be regulated in the future by compulsory cartelization of the industry. A slight improvement in exports has also taken place, and plans are again being discussed for export subsidies on cotton goods to be paid out of import fees on raw cotton. Austrian business has fallen much below the levels of the early part of the year but is still fairly satisfactory. Nevertheless, the complete stoppage of export business to Rumania, where a large quantity of Austrian cotton yarns is reported to be stored, seems to foreshadow a further recession in mill activity.

The continuation of fairly favorable conditions in most of the European cotton-textile industry, in the past quarter as throughout the current revival, has rested in nearly all instances on expansion in domestic trade and consumer demand, with a revival of exports of but limited and often no significance. This general tendency seems likely to hold good for at least some time ahead. Southeastern Europe continues to develop its own textile industry, and the continuance of expansionist policies and of

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governmental encouragement of economic activity in many of the other countries is causing the cotton-textile industry to take a rather favorable view of the future in home markets.

Raw-cotton buying

Fairly active purchases of raw cotton, notably by British, French, Belgian, and Italian cotton mills, were features of the European cotton-market situation in July, which was characterized by considerable irregularity in the movement of prices, with profit taking and hedge selling prevalent toward the end of the month. These developments seem to reflect confidence, in the immediate future at least, in these important countries.

A development of considerable importance for the cotton market, and particularly for American cotton, has been the taking of steps by the German Government, at the end of July, to prevent the use, in trade with the United States, of Aski accounts, barter transactions, registered marks, and other devices which aided in carrying on trade through direct or indirect financial assistance to German exports. Ostensibly taken to bring German export practices in harmony with the recent American Treasury ruling under the countervailing duty provisions of the Tariff Act, these steps, in practice, will undoubtedly have the effect of curtailing German purchases of American cotton, as well as of other products, since there appears to be but a limited number of commodities with which Germany can pay for American cotton under present conditions, without the aid of a subsidy in some form.

Fears have been expressed that purchases of American cotton, as a result, will virtually come to a standstill. A large drop seems certain, at least temporarily, but a cessation of such imports is unlikely unless the German authorities resort to additional and definitely discriminatory measures against American cotton. The relatively large volume of purchases made via Aski accounts will, of course, disappear. A considerable and, some say, increasing amount of our cotton, however, is purchased against import and export bills via the credit lines provided by foreign banks under the standstill agreement, and is eventually being paid for from the proceeds of textile exports to countries other than the United States. Increased efforts to use this method of obtaining cotton ought to result from the prohibition of Aski transactions with the United States, especially since cotton so bought is "devisen" cotton and also enables spinners to obtain more desirable qualities as well as a favorable price calculation. The limiting factor, of course, is Germany's ability to export cotton textiles, but there has been a marked improvement in such exports in 1936, and the industry is bending every effort to bring exports to a level that will cover foreign exchange requirements for raw material. Also not to be

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overlooked are Germany's possibilities of obtaining substitutes for American cotton, which seem, at the moment, somewhat improved by new arrangements with Brazil.

Raw-cotton imports

Considerably larger raw-cotton imports this season than last continue to be reported by all important European countries except Italy. The imports of cotton and cotton waste into 20 countries (Italy excluded) from August 1, 1935, to June 30, 1936, are estimated at approximately 2,094,000 short tons as compared with only 1,709,000 tons in the same period of 1934-35 and 2,122,000 tons in the same months of 1933-34. American cotton continued to regain some of the losses sustained in previous years. Deliveries of American cotton to European spinners in the season 1935-36 amounted to 4,192,000 bales compared with only 3,485,000 in 1934-35 but were much under the 5,525,000 bales in 1933-34.

Raw-cotton stocks

The visible stocks of raw cotton in Europe have continued at moderate levels during the last quarter of the cotton year, the total visible on July 31 being about 100,000 running bales below May 1 figures, but about 230,000 bales above July 31, 1935. The stocks of American cotton have fallen below even the low levels of a year ago, amounting to 673,000 bales as compared with 723,000 on the same date in 1935. Stocks of other growths are generally above last year, with the single exception of Egyptian, which is nearly 20 percent under 1935.

European visible stocks of raw cotton, August 1, 1935 and 1936

Growth	August 1, 1935	1936
	<u>1,000 bales</u>	<u>1,000 bales</u>
American	723	673
Indian	176	207
Egyptian	109	89
South American	256	508
Others	225	243
Total	1,489	1,720

Price relationships

The advances in the price of American cotton during the past 3 months have not been paralleled by proportionate increases in the quotations for

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competitive growths, such as Brazilian, Indian, and Peruvian. The position has, therefore, continued to be somewhat in favor of the latter cottons. The advance in Egyptian cotton, on the other hand, has outrun the rise in American, notably for Sakellaridis which, of course, is not normally competitive with average American qualities. Egyptian Uppers have also advanced far more than American, upon reports of an Egyptian crop smaller than anticipated, with speculative operations pushing up quotations to a very considerable extent.

Progress of the cotton season in the Soviet Union

Seasonably hot dry weather has prevailed in the cotton-growing districts of the Soviet Union. The cotton-planting campaign was completed 5 to 10 days earlier than in 1935, and cultivation and irrigation seem to be ahead of last year, although lagging somewhat behind plans. The chief cotton region of the Union, Uzbekistan, was supposed to have finished five cultivations of cotton by August 1, and had completed four cultivations by July 20.

This year's water supplies are apparently not very abundant, and careful use seems necessary to satisfy irrigation requirements. A recent press report complained that irrigation operations had fallen behind plans and stressed the necessity of an increased pace in view of the approach of the critical stage of boll development.

The 1936 plan provides for a total output of 3,000,000 bales of cotton. The attainment of such a high figure, however, appears improbable, although a moderate increase over last year is likely. The preliminary official figures for the 1935 cotton crop of the Union still continue to indicate a total outturn of about 2,500,000 bales, but a downward revision will probably take place in view of large quantities of spoiled cotton and irregularities in Government procurements. See "Foreign Crops and Markets", April 6, 1936, p. 401.

Chinese mill consumption of foreign cotton decreases

The Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association estimates total consumption of cotton in China, including Manchuria, during the period January to June 1936, at 1,155,000 bales (of 500 pounds net), or about 30,000 bales less than during the preceding 6 months, according to a radiogram received from Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson, at Shanghai. The consumption of American and Indian cotton, which had been reduced during the preceding 6-month period, declined again, while consumption of Chinese cotton showed a slight increase. See table, page 302.

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Estimated mill stocks of cotton on July 1, 1936, were 33,000 bales larger than on January 1, 1936, due to the increase of East Indian and, to a smaller extent, of Chinese stocks. The mill stocks of American cotton were practically stationary. A calculation based on imports and stocks indicates the disappearance of American cotton to be about 9,000 bales larger than indicated by the mill consumption figures and a still larger discrepancy between disappearance and mill consumption in the case of Indian cotton. The latter is believed to be due to incomplete information on mill stocks and underestimation of mill consumption.

Consumption of American cotton in China during the year closing on June 30, 1936, was the smallest for any year reported by the Association since 1924-25. Between the years 1925-26 and 1931-32, consumption of American cotton in China was on the increase, reaching in the latter year a peak of 823,000 bales. In the last 4 years, however, Chinese consumption of American cotton has been showing a downward tendency.

CHINA: Consumption and stocks of raw cotton,
July 1, 1936, with comparisons a/

Growth	Consumption			Mill stocks			
	1935		1936	1935		1936	
	Jan.-June	July-Dec.	Jan.-June	Jan. 1	July 1	Jan. 1	July 1
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
American ...	103,711	69,446	38,722	50,279	36,913	18,157	18,562
Chinese	991,873	1,062,169	1,072,107	385,837	249,621	332,574	343,472
East Indian.	56,405	39,296	30,589	21,618	21,367	4,858	24,248
Egyptian ...	13,184	12,286	12,650	6,077	6,666	3,242	4,850
Sundries ...	7,977	2,036	1,279	197	1,045	45	995
Total	1,173,150	1,185,233	1,155,347	464,008	315,612	358,876	392,127

Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association. a/ In bales of 500 pounds net.

F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S , A N D N U T S

Norway extends high-duty period for apples

The Norwegian season for high import duties on apples and pears has been extended to cover the period August 1 - March 15, according to an announcement of the Norwegian Ministry of Finance and Customs dated August 8 and transmitted by the American Legation at Oslo. The duty for the period indicated is Kr. 0.40 per kilo (about 4.6 cents per pound). Heretofore, that rate applied only to the period August 1 - January 31. The rate applying in the curtailed low-duty period is Kr. 0.20 per kilo (about 2.3 cents per pound). Condition reports indicate a Norwegian apple crop this year somewhat below normal. United States exports of apples to Norway in the 1935-36 season amounted to about 51,300 bushels against 99,200 bushels in 1934-35 and 48,900 bushels in 1933-34.

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LIVESTOCK, MEAT, AND WOOLDanube Basin conditions favor hog production ✓

Large domestic feed crops and high hog and pork prices mark the current hog situation in the Danube Basin, according to the Belgrade office of the Foreign Agricultural Service. These conditions suggest a reversal of the material decline in hog numbers which resulted from the heavy exports of live hogs, lard, and pork in 1935 and the first half of 1936. As early as last April, hog numbers in Hungary, the Basin's leading exporting country, were down to 2,554,000 head against 3,176,000 head in 1935 and an average of 2,368,000 head in the period 1930-1934.

The smaller hog numbers indicate some decline in the export volume during the second half of 1936 and the first half of 1937. Of the hogs now being marketed, a relatively large proportion shows lack of finish, the result of last year's reduced feed-grain crops. This situation has brought about a decided upward movement in the prices of well-finished hogs, and a favorable feed-hog ratio. Larger feeding operations than last year are expected this fall and winter. It is unlikely, however, that there can be much of an increase in exports before the second half of 1936⁷

Lard exports from Danube countries in the first 7 months of 1936 totaled about 44,300,000 pounds against about 39,200,000 pounds in the corresponding 1935 period. Participation in this year's exports by Bulgaria and Rumania, especially the former, was considerably heavier than in 1935. Hungary, however, continued as the leading shipper of Danubian lard, accounting for about 70 percent of the 1936 total compared with about 88 percent of the 1935 exports. Yugoslavian participation also has increased this year, with exports from that country about 66 percent larger than in 1935.

The relative scarcity of fat hogs in July resulted in Hungarian lard prices advancing to the point where exports to Germany, the leading buyer, were no longer profitable. As a result, the July movement of Hungarian lard to Germany fell to practically nothing. During June and July the German price for Hungarian lard was set at the equivalent of about 13 cents per pound, f.o.b. Budapest.

A new German price for August, equivalent to 13.7 cents, renewed the movement of Hungarian lard. That price, however, is not entirely satisfactory to Hungary, which agreed to an August quota considerably smaller than the quota for earlier months. The British and Czech lard markets in mid-August appeared to be somewhat more attractive than the German market, but Hungarian authorities have compelled the filling of the reduced German quota so as to retain trade contacts. Continuation of the relatively favorable

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Czech market is suggested by the prolongation of the reduced Czech import duty of 120 crowns per 100 kilos (2.25 cents per pound) for another 6 months ending January 9, 1937.

The heavy exports of Danubian live hogs this year brought the total for the first 7 months to about 358,000 head, against a corresponding 1935 figure of 258,000 head. The 1936 increase developed largely in Yugoslavia and Rumania, which usually account for most of the hog exports, paying relatively good prices for heavy, lard-type hogs. Germany also is taking some Yugoslav hogs of feeding weights, but these shipments bring less satisfactory returns than do the heavy hogs sold to the other two importing countries.

> British wool markets report strong buying interest

Inquiries for wool and semi-manufactures at Bradford, England, were remarkably well maintained late in August, according to Consul G. L. Fleming. It has been a number of years since demand for raw material was so keen in what is usually regarded as a fairly slack August holiday period. American participation in the market during August increased materially, with weekly shipments to the United States running nearly twice as large as the weekly movement in other recent months.

The British trade has been making liberal purchases of spot lots of fine combing wool, with supplies becoming more difficult to obtain. Available supplies are found to be very firmly held and commanding relatively higher prices than can be secured for tops. It now appears that British stocks of fine wool will be reduced materially before supplies of new-clip Australian wool are available. The reduced British holdings are expected to have a stimulating effect upon competition at the opening of the Sydney, Australia, sales.

The substantial current demand for crossbred wool is regarded as a favorable feature. This has been particularly noticeable in the medium and low qualities. Bradford stocks of such wool late in August were lower than in several years for that period. Considerable continental interest was in evidence, but there was also a material volume of American inquiry for medium and low crossbred wool.

> UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING JULY

Unusually low purchases of cotton by Italy, Spain, Germany, the Soviet Union, and France during July of this year, as compared with July 1935, overshadowed increased purchases by the United Kingdom and resulted in an unusually low index of cotton exports for the month. Declines also took place in the indexes for lard and grains and grain products, other than wheat.

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS DURING JULY, CONT'D

The decrease in cotton more than offset increased exports of canned milk, pork products, animal oils, fresh and dried fruit, wheat, unmanufactured tobacco, and certain vegetables, to give a very low composite index of all agricultural exports for the month of July. This index stood at 39 percent of the pre-war average.

Total farm products exported during July were valued at \$31,753,000. This was a decrease of 20 percent by comparison with July 1935, when the value stood at \$39,468,000.

The index for unmanufactured tobacco stood at 70 percent, as it did during June. This compares with an index of 66 percent during May and indexes of 50 percent and 64 percent for July of 1935 and 1934, respectively. Largely as a result of the poor apple crop, the index for fruit during July rose only to 294 percent of the pre-war average. While this is above the index for June, it is considerably below July of last year. Exports of cured pork took a slight upward turn, the index amounting to 23, the highest since May 1935.

UNITED STATES: Index numbers of the volume of agricultural exports, adjusted for seasonal variation, July 1936, with comparisons (July 1909 - June 1914 = 100)

Commodity or commodity group	1934	1935	1936		
	July	July	May	June	July
All commodities	65	54	54	52	39
All commodities, except cotton	51	37	35	35	33
Cotton fiber, including linters	92	84	72	76	50
Tobacco, unmanufactured <u>a</u> /	64	50	66	70	70
Fruits	279	512	315	266	294
Wheat, including flour	28	17	18	18	19
Grains and grain products	26	17	19	21	17
Cured pork <u>b</u> /	37	21	18	18	23
Lard, excluding neutral	99	14	27	30	22

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. For detailed figures on exports, see page 309. a/ Includes stems, trimmings, etc. b/ Includes bacon, hams, shoulders, and sides.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON

Total exports of raw cotton from the three major exporting countries, the United States, British India, and Egypt, during the cotton season ended July 31, 1936, amounted to 11,045,000 bales. This was a noticeable gain over the unusually small exports in the preceding year, of 9,315,000 bales, although considerably less than exports for 1933-34 and the average for the 10-year period, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN COTTON, CONT'D

The United States supplied 57 percent of the total exports from the three major exporting countries in 1935-36 against 54 percent a year earlier and 66 percent during the above 10-year period. Exports from British India and Egypt have had an upward tendency during the past 10 years, their shares amounting to 28 and 15 percent, respectively, during 1935-36 as compared with 22 and 12 percent during the 10-year period. In recent years South American countries have furnished a rapidly increasing proportion of world exports, but the actual volume is still comparatively small.

United States

United States exports of cotton in 1935-36 amounted to 6,267,000 bales. This was a marked improvement over exports a year earlier, although still 24 percent under the average of 8,215,000 bales for the 10-year period 1923-24 to 1932-33.

In recent years, Japan has been the principal outlet for American cotton, in 1935-36 taking 1,543,000 bales. This was nearly one-fourth of our total exports and was over 17 percent larger than our exports to that country during the 10 years 1923-24 to 1932-33. The United Kingdom is now our second best market and in 1935-36 took 1,461,000 bales representing a gain over the 2 preceding years but a decline of 19 percent when compared with the average for the 10-year period ending with 1932-33.

During 1935-36, Germany doubled and France nearly doubled the volume of American cotton purchased the previous season. Exports to Germany, however, were still much below most other post-war years, but those to France were nearly as large as exports during 1933-34 and about 16 percent below the average for the 1923-24 to 1932-33 period. Exports to Italy dropped to 400,000 bales, the smallest since 1918. Compared with the 10-year average, 1923-24 to 1932-33, the foreign markets that showed increases in their takings of American cotton in 1935-36 included Japan, Poland, Canada, Sweden, and Portugal.

British India

In 1935-36, exports of cotton from British India amounted to 3,089,000 bales, the highest since 1930-31, more than half of which went to Japan. The United Kingdom is also taking more of the India fiber, the percent of the total ranging from 11 to 14 percent during the last 3 years as against 6 percent during the 10-year period, 1923-24 to 1932-33.

Egypt

Exports of cotton from Egypt have made a slow advance, increasing from an average of 1,463,000 bales during the 10 years 1923-24 to 1932-33 to 1,655,000 bales in 1934-35 and 1,689,000 bales in 1935-36. The United Kingdom is taking a smaller share and Japan a larger share of these exports.

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COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, year ended July 31, with comparisons a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	Year ended July 31							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Average 1923-24 to 1932-33	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
<u>Exports from the United States to</u>								
Germany	1,860	1,399	359	806	23	18	7	13
United Kingdom	1,794	1,337	763	1,461	22	17	15	23
France	866	758	399	724	10	10	8	12
Italy	712	690	499	400	9	9	10	6
Spain	304	300	262	223	4	4	5	4
Belgium	196	129	103	167	2	2	2	3
Netherlands ...	141	119	61	72	2	1	1	1
U.S.S.R. (Russia) <u>b/</u> ..	219	52	115	<u>c/</u>	3	<u>d/</u>	2	<u>d/</u>
Sweden	60	83	92	89	1	1	2	1
Portugal	46	63	47	55	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>	1	1
Poland & Danzig	27	258	224	279	<u>d/</u>	3	4	4
Other Europe ..	55	108	102	103	<u>d/</u>	1	3	2
Total Europe	6,280	5,296	3,026	4,379	76	66	60	70
Canada	210	278	233	255	3	4	5	4
Japan	1,316	1,935	1,587	1,543	16	24	32	25
China	236	393	113	38	4	5	2	1
British India .	84	19	51	7	1	<u>d/</u>	1	<u>d/</u>
Other countries	29	43	27	45	<u>d/</u>	1	<u>d/</u>	<u>d/</u>
Total	8,215	7,964	5,037	6,267	100	100	100	100
<u>British India to</u>								
Japan	1,294	1,314	1,396	1,642	46	47	53	53
China	307	298	89	93	11	11	3	3
Italy	297	206	236	80	11	8	9	3
Germany	193	200	128	224	7	7	5	7
Belgium	186	124	151	200	7	5	6	6
United Kingdom	175	309	303	440	6	11	12	14
France	145	120	129	140	5	4	5	5
Spain	61	54	54	<u>e/</u> 49	2	2	2	2
Netherlands ...	37	54	36	<u>e/</u> 32	1	2	1	1
Other countries	64	91	101	189	4	3	4	6
Total	2,759	2,770	2,623	3,089	100	100	100	100

Continued -

COTTON, RAW: Destination of exports from principal exporting countries, year ended July 31, with comparisons, cont'd a/

Destination of exports from principal exporting countries	Year ended July 31							
	Quantity				Percent of total			
	Average 1923-24 to	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36	Average 1923-24 to	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	1932-33				1932-33			
Egypt to	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
United Kingdom	572	689	447	576	39	37	27	34
France	192	220	196	238	13	12	12	14
United States.	167	99	53	53	11	5	3	3
Germany	107	227	134	151	7	12	8	9
Italy	99	145	144	82	7	8	9	5
Japan	65	122	169	118	4	7	10	7
Switzerland ..	62	60	66	56	4	3	4	3
Spain	48	77	102	96	3	4	6	6
U.S.S.R.	51	f/	f/	f/	3	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	31	46	51	65	2	2	3	4
British India	25	51	123	68	2	3	7	4
Poland & Danzig	13	37	37	34	1	2	2	2
Other countries	31	94	133	152	4	5	9	9
Total	1,463	1,867	1,655	1,689	100	100	100	100

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from official sources. a/ Bales of 478 pounds net except the United States, which are of 500 pounds gross. b/ Includes Russia in Asia beginning January 1, 1935. c/ Less than 500 bales. d/ Less than 0.5 percent. e/ 10 months, August-May. f/ If any, included in "Other countries."

COTTON: Price per pound of representative raw cotton at Liverpool, August 28, 1936, with comparisons

Description	1936							
	July				August			
	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28
American -	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Middling	15.86	15.65	15.32	14.83	14.69	14.49	14.13	14.04
Low Middling	14.60	14.39	14.06	13.58	13.43	13.24	12.66	12.57
Egyptian (Fully good fair) ...								
Sakellaridis	21.22	21.87	22.86	23.46	23.43	23.06	21.68	21.54
Uppers	17.62	17.64	18.10	18.70	17.49	17.05	16.77	16.47
Brazilian (Fair) -								
Ceara	14.29	13.97	13.75	13.48	13.12	13.03	12.77	12.68
Sao Paulo	14.92	14.60	14.27	14.00	13.64	13.55	13.29	13.20
East Indian -								
Broach (Fully good)	12.64	11.96	11.85	11.64	11.48	11.35	11.09	11.17
C. P. Oomra No. 1, superfine	12.87	12.51	12.33	12.12	11.97	11.83	11.64	11.50
Sind (Fully good)	10.69	10.33	10.15	10.11	10.06	9.93	9.87	9.97
Peruvian (Good)								
Tanguis	17.85	17.74	17.51	17.13	16.99	16.90	-	-

Compiled by Foreign Agricultural Service. Converted at current exchange rate.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July, 1935 and 1936

Commodity exported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:				1,000	1,000
Animals, live:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Cattle	No.	a/	a/	27	19
Hogs	No.	a/	a/	2	a/
Horses	No.	a/	a/	23	45
Mules, asses, and burros ..	No.	a/	a/	55	10
Dairy products:					
Butter	Lb.	131	62	28	23
Cheese	Lb.	105	87	22	21
Milk-					
Fresh and sterilized	Gal.	8	4	5	3
Condensed	Lb.	319	86	36	9
Dried	Lb.	281	383	61	73
Evaporated	Lb.	1,581	1,828	101	140
Infants' foods, malted, etc.	Lb.	168	234	50	62
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	149	129	42	33
Meats and meat products:					
Beef-					
Beef and veal, fresh	Lb.	574	296	102	46
Pickled or cured	Lb.	293	857	27	68
Canned	Lb.	121	149	41	42
Total beef	Lb.	988	1,302	170	156
Pork-					
Carcasses, fresh	Lb.	3	a/	a/	a/
Loins and other fresh ...	Lb.	219	102	33	19
Total fresh pork	Lb.	222	102	33	19
Bacon	Lb.	701	627	112	101
Hams and shoulders	Lb.	5,831	6,557	1,033	1,431
Sides, Cumber. & Wiltshire	Lb.	48	11	8	3
Pickled or salted	Lb.	599	1,355	75	158
Canned	Lb.	1,060	604	365	202
Total pork	Lb.	8,461	9,256	1,626	1,914
Mutton and lamb	Lb.	47	29	9	6
Poultry and game, fresh ...	Lb.	135	114	28	26
Sausage-					
Canned	Lb.	59	74	16	20
Other	Lb.	127	79	27	17
Other meats-					
Fresh, frozen, or cured .	Lb.	1,232	1,309	152	178
Canned incl. canned poultry	Lb.	110	187	32	24
Total meats	Lb.	11,159	12,350	2,060	2,341
Meat extracts and bouillon cubes	Lb.	12	4	17	9
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,862	2,366	396	658

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PROD. CONT'D				1,000	1,000
Oils and fats, animal:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Lard	Lb.	4,915	7,481	614	835
Lard, neutral	Lb.	38	74	5	9
Oleo oil	Lb.	712	1,103	84	94
Oleo stock	Lb.	252	431	28	35
Stearins and fatty acids..	Lb.	69	365	6	25
Tallow	Lb.	78	378	6	23
Other animal oils & fats, etc	Lb.	892	796	67	54
Total oils and fats	Lb.	6,956	10,628	810	1,075
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmd. (Bales of 500 lbs)					
Raw, except linters	Bale	292	162	18,651	10,173
Linters.....	Bale	23	24	582	615
Fruits:					
Apples-					
Fresh	Bskt	48	21	80	27
Fresh.....	Box	37	149	62	261
Fresh	Bbl.	5	3	16	8
Dried	Lb.	466	628	41	53
Apricots, dried	Lb.	1,363	3,000	187	373
Grapefruit	Box	147	34	330	91
Oranges	Box	1,094	337	2,648	1,026
Pears, fresh	Lb.	2,368	8,794	129	411
Prunes, dried	Lb.	8,318	8,659	370	398
Raisins	Lb.	5,417	4,719	248	226
Canned fruit	Lb.	15,367	15,574	1,211	1,159
Nuts:					
Pecans	Lb.	5	142	2	28
Walnuts	Lb.	284	244	28	23
Grains, flour and meal:					
Barley, excluding flour ..	Bu.	547	533	299	316
Buckwheat, excluding flour	Bu.	a/	a/	a/	a/
Corn, including cornmeal..	Bu.	63	106	112	106
Malt	Bu.	2	a/	3	a/
Oats, including oatmeal ..	Bu.	157	63	118	93
Rice, including flour, meal and broken rice b/.....	Lb.	5,530	89	172	4
Rye, excluding flour	Bu.	2	a/	2	a/
Wheat, grain	Bu.	66	26	50	31
Wheat flour -					
Wholly of U.S. Wheat ...	Bbl.	66	78	289	333
Other wheat flour	Bbl.	182	212	801	971
Total wheat flour	Bbl.	248	290	1,090	1,304
Wheat including flour	Bu.	1,231	1,389	1,140	1,335

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products,
July, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity exported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED:					
<u>Oilseed products:</u>					
Cottonseed cake and meal...	L.ton	a/	a/	1	4
Linseed cake and meal	L.ton	18	9	380	247
Cottonseed oil, crude	Lb.	6	9	1	1
Cottonseed oil, refined ...	Lb.	379	338	43	38
Sugar (2,000 lbs.)	Ton	7	6	357	248
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	7,816	14,328	2,951	3,724
Burley	Lb.	817	770	216	169
Dark fired Ky. & Tennessee.	Lb.	3,494	2,677	596	390
Dark Virginia	Lb.	922	680	335	187
Maryland and Ohio export ..	Lb.	193	268	60	73
Green River (Pryor)	Lb.	183	301	20	25
One-sucker leaf	Lb.	188	61	18	6
Cigar leaf	Lb.	96	34	73	18
Black fat, water baler and dark African	Lb.	863	848	134	150
Perique	Lb.	9	17	4	5
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	14,581	19,984	4,407	4,747
Tobacco stems, trimmings and scrap	Lb.	201	903	3	28
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans, dried	Lb.	515	1,007	21	29
Peas, dried	Lb.	96	576	4	18
Onions	Lb.	4,378	6,085	88	85
Potatoes, white	Lb.	12,349	2,759	178	60
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	3,891	4,227	433	446
<u>Misc. vegetable products:</u>					
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc...	Lb.	337	510	69	140
Glucose	Lb.	1,813	2,341	50	65
Hops	Lb.	135	20	23	144
Starch, corn	Lb.	2,447	4,356	87	148
TOTAL PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				36,311	27,695
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS				39,468	31,753
TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES				167,865	174,894

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Less than 500.

b/ Include paddy in terms of cleaned.

UNITED STATES: Export quantity of specified agricultural products,
January-July, 1935 and 1936, and July, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-July		July	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>EXPORTS, DOMESTIC:</u>					
Bacon.....	Lb.	4,423	2,341	701	627
Hams and shoulders <u>a/</u>	Lb.	36,289	28,352	5,879	6,568
Lard	Lb.	72,918	67,939	4,915	7,481
<u>Grains and preparations:</u>					
Barley	Bu.	1,732	4,097	547	533
Corn	Bu.	107	429	7	74
Rice-					
Grain <u>b/</u>	Lb.	94,506	9,103	5,314	76
Flour, meal, etc	Lb.	378	26	216	13
Wheat-					
Grain	Bu.	134	173	66	26
Flour wholly of United States wheat ...	Ebl.	575	478	66	78
<u>Fruit:</u>					
Fresh-					
Apples	Bu.	4,273	4,886	99	179
Pears	Lb.	15,003	22,809	2,368	8,794
Oranges	Box	3,830	3,056	1,094	337
Grapefruit	Box	760	741	147	34
Dried-					
Apples	Lb.	11,560	9,573	466	628
Apricots	Lb.	6,595	7,268	1,363	3,000
Prunes	Lb.	69,311	89,563	8,318	8,659
Raisins	Lb.	35,615	34,313	5,417	4,719
Pears, canned	Lb.	31,979	25,724	1,506	1,362
<u>Tobacco leaf:</u>					
Bright flue-cured	Lb.	82,369	122,065	7,816	14,328
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	36,697	38,243	3,494	2,677
Other	Lb.	24,425	24,943	3,271	2,979
Total leaf tobacco	Lb.	143,491	185,251	14,581	19,984
Cotton, excl. linters (Running bales)	Bale	2,400	2,512	280	156

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes Cumberland and Wiltshire sides.

b/ Includes paddy in terms of cleaned.

**COTTON, UNMANUFACTURED: Exports from the United States, by countries,
1934-35 and 1935-36**

(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country to which exported	Year ended July 31-		July	
	1934-35	1935-36	1935	1936
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Bales</u>
LONG AND SHORT STAPLE:				
United Kingdom	763,400	1,461,419	31,117	62,014
Italy	498,583	400,015	20,419	6,498
France	399,053	723,504	20,604	13,366
Germany	359,433	805,736	23,552	25,671
Spain	261,790	223,489	10,594	2,386
Poland and Danzig	224,131	279,042	14,434	9,798
U.S.S.R. (Russia) <u>a/</u>	115,218	431	56,938	0
Belgium	103,334	167,040	7,218	1,858
Sweden	91,771	89,359	5,587	3,743
Netherlands	61,313	71,926	1,417	2,877
Portugal	47,124	54,695	6,310	1,674
Other Europe	101,209	102,767	5,664	3,550
Total Europe	3,026,359	4,379,423	203,854	133,435
Canada	232,639	254,916	26,892	10,026
Japan	1,586,973	1,542,620	58,476	16,372
China	113,280	38,173	211	309
British India	50,519	7,202	210	0
Other countries ..	27,579	44,959	2,725	2,203
Total exports	5,037,349	6,267,293	292,368	162,345
Total imports <u>b/</u>	111,957	168,259	7,016	27,556
Net exports	4,925,392	6,099,034	285,352	134,789
LINTERS:				
Germany	79,298	94,924	8,835	8,732
United Kingdom	57,122	65,779	6,344	6,486
France	37,007	35,988	2,254	2,601
Netherlands	29,238	44,516	2,135	4,274
Belgium	1,552	3,138	23	23
Other Europe	19,566	13,132	838	1,433
Total Europe	223,783	257,477	20,429	23,549
Canada	8,944	8,794	284	449
Japan	26,936	38,368	2,482	4
Other countries	3,565	1,342	208	298
Total exports	263,228	305,981	23,403	24,300

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Includes Russia in Asia beginning January 1, 1935.

b/ Bales of 478 lbs. net. Imports for consumption.

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July, 1935 and 1936

Commodity imported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
<u>COMPETITIVE</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:</u>		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
<u>Animals, live:</u>					
Cattle	No.	18	34	483	813
Hogs, (except for breeding)	Lb.	46	751	2	63
Horses	No.	1	1	109	192
<u>Dairy products:</u>					
Butter	Lb.	177	308	30	63
Casein	Lb.	150	959	10	79
Cheese-					
Swiss	Lb.	487	636	132	179
Cheddar	Lb.	a/	1,816	a/	241
Other	Lb.	2,345	3,011	492	636
Total cheese	Lb.	2,832	5,463	624	1,056
Cream	Gal.	b/	1	b/	1
Milk-					
Condensed and evaporated	Lb.	11	148	b/	5
Dried and malted	Lb.	233	1,640	13	70
Whole, sk. and buttermilk	Gal.	1	2	b/	b/
<u>Eggs and egg products:</u>					
Eggs, in the shell	Doz.	19	23	3	3
Egg albumen, dried	Lb.	159	215	70	91
Yolks, dried	Lb.	391	631	50	83
Other	Lb.	241	129	31	26
Hides and skins	Lb.	33,242	c/	4,564	4,587
<u>Meats and meat products:</u>					
Beef and veal-					
Fresh	Lb.	1,516	393	75	33
Pickled or cured	Lb.	67	217	7	18
Mutton and lamb, fresh	Lb.	b/	b/	b/	b/
Pork-					
Fresh	Lb.	602	1,322	89	179
Hams, shoulders and bacon	Lb.	407	1,908	95	480
Pickled, salted and other	Lb.	239	205	33	54
Poultry and game	Lb.	20	179	10	39
Meats, canned-					
Beef, including corned ..	Lb.	5,220	7,506	378	701
Other canned	Lb.	16	12	3	3
Total canned	Lb.	5,236	7,518	382	704
Other meats-					
Fresh	Lb.	70	31	8	5
Prepared or preserved ...	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Total meats	Lb.	8,157	11,773	699	1,512
Sausage casings	Lb.	1,050	1,358	614	482
Tallow	Lb.	29,290	13,125	1,651	535
Wool, unmfed., except free in bond	Lb.	3,635	7,327	619	1,714

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
<u>COMPETITIVE, CONT'D</u>					
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:</u>					
Coffee imported into					
Puerto Rico	Lb.	149	0	17	0
Cotton, unmf'd., except					
linters (478 lb. bale)	Bale	7	21	473	1,126
<u>Feeds and fodders:</u>					
Beet pulp, dried	L.ton	3	2	64	37
Bran, shorts, etc.-					
Of direct importation ...	L.ton	25	25	462	551
Withdrawn bonded mills ..	L.ton	10	9	221	143
Total bran, shorts, etc.	L.ton	35	34	683	694
Hay (2,000 pounds)	Ton	1	2	5	13
Oilcake and oil-cake meal-					
Bean (Soy)	Lb.	1,708	2,844	19	35
Coconut	Lb.	8,807	3,110	74	25
Cottonseed	Lb.	621	856	5	7
Linseed	Lb.	1,300	3,456	12	25
All other	Lb.	365	311	4	5
Total oil cake and meal	Lb.	12,801	10,577	114	97
<u>Fruits:</u>					
Berries, natural state	Lb.	315	630	36	53
Currants	Lb.	256	172	14	10
Dates	Lb.	1,040	1,450	34	55
Figs	Lb.	156	38	8	2
Grapes	Cu.ft.	b/	b/	b/	1
Lemons	Lb.	1	500	b/	16
Limes	Lb.	1,750	1,837	45	54
Pineapples-					
Fresh		c/	c/	42	59
Prepared or preserved ...	Lb.	703	830	34	45
Products of the P.I.	Lb.	0	2,998	0	97
Raisins	Lb.	8	12	1	1
Olives in brine	Gal.	549	513	290	291
<u>Grains and grain products:</u>					
Barley, grain	Bu.	364	419	280	283
Barley, malt	Lb.	42,041	31,811	1,142	704
Corn, grain	Bu.	5,649	1,301	3,007	504
Oats, grain	Bu.	29	1	10	1
Rice-					
Uncleaned	Lb.	117	129	4	3
Cleaned or milled	Lb.	514	795	12	20
Patna	Lb.	175	10	7	b/
Meal, flour and broken ..	Lb.	593	5,359	10	86
Rye, grain	Bu.	357	291	133	179

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
<u>COMPETITIVE, CONT'D</u>				1,000	1,000
<u>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED</u>		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<u>Grain and grain prod., cont'd</u>					
Wheat, grain -					
Dutiable at 42¢ per bu.	Bu.	100	3,388	85	2,870
Dutiable at 10% ad val. d/	Bu.	693	1,089	441	748
Milled in bond for export-					
To Cuba	Bu.	209	310	172	261
To other countries	Bu.	507	696	423	550
Total wheat grain ...	Bu.	1,509	5,483	1,121	4,429
Wheat flour	Bbl.	b/	10	1	31
Wheat including flour ...	Bu.	1,510	5,529	1,122	4,460
Nuts		c/	c/	992	1,040
<u>Oils, vegetable:</u>					
Coconut oil	Lb.	22,929	33,837	968	1,252
Corn oil	Lb.	1,629	2,882	99	174
Cottonseed oil.....	Lb.	17,966	7,462	1,106	421
Linseed oil	Lb.	73	23	3	1
Olive oil, edible	Lb.	5,183	5,163	645	612
Olive oil, inedible	Lb.	5,489	2,394	361	166
Palmkernel oil	Lb.	13,618	1,906	539	77
Palm oil	Lb.	17,489	24,667	542	734
Peanut oil	Lb.	8,393	195	389	16
Perilla oil	Lb.	9,082	18,006	535	1,092
Rapeseed oil	Gal.	517	385	205	178
Soybean oil	Lb.	993	10	54	1
Sunflower seed oil	Lb.	1,407	5,117	89	283
Tung oil	Lb.	17,328	15,576	1,839	2,456
<u>Oilseeds:</u>					
Castor beans	Lb.	11,399	10,181	340	236
Copra	Lb.	52,276	34,832	1,690	711
Flaxseed	Bu.	2,240	117	2,055	142
Palm nuts and kernels	Lb.	4,935	3,379	85	59
Sesame seed	Lb.	2,609	2,620	68	89
Seeds, except oil seeds		c/	c/	116	215
<u>Sugar and molasses:</u>					
Sugar (2,000 pounds)	Ton	366	301	17,232	17,535
Molasses	Gal.	28,821	28,195	1,571	1,538
<u>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</u>					
Leaf	Lb.	4,517	5,128	2,256	2,467
Product of the P. I.	Lb.	160	298	17	24
Stems, not cut	Lb.	255	143	9	5
<u>Vegetables:</u>					
Beans -					
Dried	Lb.	3,230	3,055	78	81
Green or unripe	Lb.	6	b/	b/	b/

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports (for consumption) of principal agricultural products,
July, 1935 and 1936, cont'd

Commodity imported	Unit	July			
		Quantity		Value	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
COMPETITIVE, CONT'D					
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS, CONTINUED					
Vegetables, cont'd					
Chickpeas or garbanzos, dried	Lb.	507	1,385	15	46
Garlic	Lb.	265	32	14	1
Onions	Lb.	1,152	877	25	17
Peas, except cowp's & chickp's-					
Dried	Lb.	88	41	2	1
Green	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Potatoes, white	Lb.	12	3,615	b/	58
Tapioca-					
Crude	Lb.	115	1,813	2	44
Flour and prepared.....	Lb.	12,635	16,047	275	351
Tomatoes, fresh	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Turnips	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	2,841	6,016	131	229
Fibers, vegetable: (2240 lb. ton)					
Flax, unmanufactured	Ton	1	b/	376	147
Hemp, unmanufactured	Ton	b/	b/	9	25
Jute and jute butts, unmf'd....	Ton	5	5	371	414
Total principal competitive agricultural products				52,267	53,204
NON-COMPETITIVE					
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:					
Silk, raw	Lb.	5,187	4,279	6,915	6,713
Wool, unmf'd., free in bond....	Lb.	15,125	8,752	2,010	1,424
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	5,714	5,889	2,884	2,844
Beverages -					
Coffee, ex. into Puerto Rico	Lb.	147,061	118,930	10,736	9,260
Tea	Lb.	5,830	5,996	1,255	1,349
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	40,833	34,876	1,768	1,948
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.....	Lb.	6,880	c/	372	407
Spices	Lb.	4,863	6,525	670	819
Fibers, vegetable: (2240 lb. ton)					
Kapok	Ton	b/	1	71	139
Manila	Ton	3	3	214	392
Sisal and henequen	Ton	14	10	1,003	1,120
Rubber, crude, incl. guayule..	Lb.	107,929	89,464	11,980	13,361
Total principal agricultural -					
Non-competitive products ...				39,878	39,776
Competitive products				52,267	53,204
TOTAL PRINCIPAL				92,145	92,980
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS ..				98,379	102,859
TOTAL IMPORTS ALL COMMODITIES				173,096	196,516

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included in "Other cheese."
b/ Less than 500. c/ Reported in value only. d/ Unfit for human consumption.

UNITED STATES: Import quantity of specified agricultural products,
January-July, 1935 and 1936, and July, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	Unit	January-July		July	
		1935	1936	1935	1936
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<u>IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION:</u>					
Cattle, live	No.	249	319	18	34
Beef, canned, including corned	Lb.	43,714	57,928	5,220	7,506
Butter	Lb.	21,677	4,988	177	308
Cheese	Lb.	26,736	29,816	2,832	5,463
Egg products, excluding eggs in the shell	Lb.	4,561	4,579	790	975
Tallow	Lb.	176,615	47,604	29,290	13,125
Wool <u>a/</u>	Lb.	19,666	75,932	3,635	7,327
<u>Grains:</u>					
Wheat <u>b/</u>	Bu.	7,232	17,970	793	4,477
Corn	Bu.	23,269	6,963	5,649	1,301
Oats	Bu.	10,084	47	29	1
Rye	Bu.	7,908	445	357	291
Barley malt	Lb.	214,369	153,906	42,041	31,811
Flaxseed	Bu.	11,235	6,940	2,240	117
Copra	Lb.	228,753	221,428	52,276	34,832
<u>Vegetable oils:</u>					
Coconut	Lb.	199,508	205,579	22,929	33,837
Palm	Lb.	154,176	190,494	17,489	24,667
Tung	Lb.	70,811	98,894	17,328	15,576
Perilla	Lb.	48,814	99,176	9,082	18,006
Sugar, raw (2,000 pounds) ...	Ton	2,054	2,251	366	301
Molasses	Gal.	178,785	137,855	28,821	28,195

Foreign Agricultural Service Division. Compiled from official records of the
Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Excludes wool imported free in bond for use in carpets, etc.

b/ Includes only wheat full duty paid and 10 percent ad valorem.

WHEAT: Closing Saturday prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg ^{a/}		Liverpool ^{a/}		Buenos Aires ^{b/}	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High ^{c/} ..	96	114	96	115	108	128	^{d/} 86	106	82	115	^{e/} 66	^{e/} 117
Low ^{c/} ...	82	98	78	94	83	108	^{d/} 80	84	70	89	^{e/} 56	^{e/} 92
Aug. 8..	92	112	92	112	105	126	^{f/} 84	103	78	112	^{g/} 63	^{g/} 107
15..	88	111	90	113	102	124	83	99	78	110	^{g/} 63	^{g/} 110
22..	91	112	92	113	106	124	85	98	80	109	^{g/} 64	^{g/} 105
29..	90	109	92	109	108	122	82	95	80	105	^{g/} 64	^{g/} 100

^{a/} Conversions at noon buying rate of exchange. ^{b/} Prices are of day previous to other prices. ^{c/} July 1 to date. ^{d/} August and December futures. ^{e/} October and November futures 1935, September, October, and November futures 1936. ^{f/} August futures. ^{g/} November futures.

WHEAT: Weekly weighted average cash price at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Hard Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis		Western White Seattle ^{a/}	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High ^{b/} ..	100	128	107	126	129	150	120	166	94	120	78	100
Low ^{b/} ...	93	99	93	100	109	124	101	125	85	96	74	82
Aug. 8..	98	127	104	122	128	150	117	166	93	116	76	97
15..	96	128	102	122	123	144	118	148	91	118	75	97
22..	97	127	103	126	127	144	118	144	93	120	76	100
29..	100	121	107	120	129	143	113	143	91	117	74	

^{a/} Weekly average of daily cash quotations, basis No. 1 sacked. ^{b/} July 1 to date.

BELGIUM: Production of specified grains, 1931 to 1936

Year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1931	13,817	20,482	4,018	48,384
1932	15,376	23,662	4,701	52,385
1933	15,067	22,310	4,613	57,216
1934	16,134	22,222	4,843	55,566
1935	14,780	18,522	4,290	53,280
1936	15,726	14,094	2,021	35,756

FEED GRAINS AND RYE: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, rye, oats, and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn				Rye				Oats		Barley	
	Chicago		Buenos Aires		Minneapolis		Chicago		Minneapolis			
	No. 3 Yellow		Futures		Futures		No. 2		No. 3 White		No. 2	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
High b/...	96	118	77	114	38	56	80	84	58	46	113	129
Low b/....	76	59	72	58	37	47	42	48	27	25	41	58
			Sept.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.						
Aug. 1...	84	99	77	97	38	49	49	79	36	39	41	92
8...	84	111	76	106	38	54	46	83	32	44	50	107
15...	85	110	76	106	37	53	44	80	28	44	52	125
					Nov.	Nov.						
22...	80	118	75	114	38	56	45	84	28	46	51	128
29...	76	114	72	110	37	54	45	82	27	45	67	129

a/ Cash prices are weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations. b/ For period January 1 to latest date shown.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Commodity and country	Exports for year		Shipments 1936, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1934-35	1935-36	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	July 1 to	1935-36 b/	1936-37 b/
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: c/								
United States...	4,050	9,886	315	446	262	Aug. 31	1,123	1,729
Canada.....	14,453	6,882				July 31	1,098	1,892
Argentina.....	20,739	9,468	112			Aug. 15	675	829
Danube & U.S.S.R.	11,250	37,375	100	768	512	Aug. 29	8,564	2,418
Total.....	50,492	63,611					11,460	6,868
OATS, EXPORTS: c/								
United States...	1,147	1,429	0	0	0	Aug. 29	158	8
Canada.....	17,407	14,892				July 31	1,442	1,771
Argentina.....	43,753	9,790	83	7	7	Aug. 29	3,387	1,034
Danube & U.S.S.R.	8,444	2,847	0	0	40	Aug. 29	20	170
Total.....	70,751	28,958					5,007	2,983
CORN, EXPORTS: d/	1933-34	1934-35				Nov. 1 to	1934-35	1935-36
United States...	4,832	880	0	0	0	Aug. 29	674	760
Danube & U.S.S.R.	23,134	15,857	621	324	434	Aug. 29	15,679	13,441
Argentina.....	228,864	256,143	6,619	7,894	6,067	Aug. 29	202,376	222,792
South Africa....	8,583	21,882	0	9	188	Aug. 29	16,862	7,244
Total.....	265,413	294,762					235,591	244,237
United States imports.....	1,362	41,141				July 31	24,911	10,706

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning November 1.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-Aug. 29, 1935 and 1936

PORK: Exports from the United States, Jan. 1-Aug. 29, 1935 and 1936

Commodity	July 1-Aug. 29		Week ended			
	1935	1936	Aug. 8	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
GRAINS:						
Wheat <u>a/</u>	74	204	0	5	23	154
Wheat flour <u>b/</u>	2,435	1,861	197	33	132	136
Barley <u>a/</u>	1,123	1,729	173	315	446	262
Corn	55	124	50	0	0	0
Oats	118	8	1	0	0	0
Rye	2	0	0	0	0	0
	Jan. 1 -Aug. 29					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK:						
Hams and shoulders	40,971	30,758	837	619	672	485
Bacon, including sides	5,181	4,351	249	234	605	714
Pickled pork	6,266	6,614	161	115	146	153
Lard, excluding neutral	77,473	71,900	858	368	1,406	766

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports, wheat 154,000 bushels; flour 11,000 barrels, from San Francisco, barley 262,000 bushels; rice 1,920,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries as given by current trade sources, 1934-35 to 1935-36

Country	Total shipments		Shipments 1936 week ended			Shipments July 1-Aug. 29	
	1934-35	1935-36	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29	1934-35	1935-36
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America <u>a/</u>	162,832	219,688	5,616	4,762	4,311	21,072	47,913
Canada, 4 markets <u>b/</u>	176,059	246,199	5,737	5,665	3,790	65,906	41,794
United States <u>c/</u>	20,997	14,207	38	155	290	2,509	2,065
Argentina	186,228	77,384	1,060	887	619	21,608	8,570
Australia	111,628	110,060	1,888	1,293	1,186	12,944	9,491
Russia	1,672	30,224	0	0	0	2,664	0
Danube and Bulgaria <u>d/</u> ..	4,104	8,216	712	1,080	1,800	1,096	6,240
British India	2,318	2,164	0	272	24	0	496
Total <u>f/</u>	468,782	447,736				59,384	72,710
Total European ship- ments <u>a/</u>	387,752	355,032	7,016			32,856	40,696
Total ex-European ship- ments <u>a/</u>	147,938	133,528	2,936			15,616	20,608

Division of Statistical and Historical Research. Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, Prince Rupert, and New Westminster. c/ Official. d/ Black Sea shipments only. e/ 11 months, July-May. f/ Total of trade figures includes North America as reported by Broomhall. g/ To August 15.

BUTTER: New Zealand grading, 1935-36 season to August 21,
with comparisons

Date	1933-34	1934-35	1935-36
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Total August 1 to March 27	269,293	250,671	275,060
<u>Week ended</u>			
April 3	6,216	5,712	6,440
10	4,928	5,768	5,600
17	4,480	4,558	5,656
24	3,472	4,760	4,704
April total	19,096	20,798	22,400
May 1	3,304	4,480	4,704
8	2,632	3,696	3,864
15	2,240	2,856	2,968
22	1,680	2,576	2,296
29	1,512	2,016	1,960
May total	11,368	15,624	15,792
June 5	1,064	1,512	1,456
12	896	1,176	1,120
19	560	896	1,008
26	560	728	224
June total	3,080	4,312	3,808
July 3	616	806	560
10	672	728	616
17	868	1,036	616
24	1,058	1,064	1,064
31	1,680	1,926	1,361
July total	4,894	5,560	4,217
Total 1935-36	307,731	296,965	321,277
August 7	2,212	2,419	2,016
14	2,912	3,898	2,811
21	3,640	3,864	3,366
Total August 1 to 21	8,764	10,181	8,193

Agricultural Attaché C. C. Taylor, London.

BUTTER: Price per pound in New York,
San Francisco, Copenhagen, and London, September 3, 1936, with comparisons

Market and description	1936		1935
	August 27	September 3	September 5
	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>	<u>Cents</u>
New York, 92 score	35.0	35.2	26.2
San Francisco, 92 score	37.0	36.5	28.5
Copenhagen, official quotation	23.1	23.1	21.0
London:			
Danish	28.7	28.8	26.2
New Zealand	26.7	25.8	22.9
Dutch	24.7	24.4	20.7
Estonian	25.1	24.3	a/
Lithuanian	25.3	a/	20.6
Siberian	25.3	24.5	21.2

Foreign prices converted at current rates of exchange. a/ No quotation.

EXCHANGE RATES: Average weekly and monthly values in New York of specified currencies, August 29, 1936, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Month					Week ended		
		1934	1935	1936			1936		
		July	July	May	June	July	Aug. 15	Aug. 22	Aug. 29
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina...	Paper peso	33.61	33.03	33.11	33.42	33.49	33.49	33.53	33.54
Canada.....	Dollar....	101.20	99.83	99.81	99.72	99.90	99.98	99.98	99.97
China.....	Shang.yuan	33.91	38.68	29.69	29.89	29.97	30.06	30.06	30.05
Denmark....	Krone.....	22.51	22.13	22.18	22.41	22.42	22.40	22.62	22.45
England....	Pound.....	504.07	495.77	496.97	501.92	502.25	502.51	502.98	503.03
France.....	Franc.....	6.59	6.62	6.59	6.59	6.62	6.59	6.58	6.58
Germany....	Reichsmark	38.49	40.35	40.28	40.27	40.32	40.23	40.22	40.22
Italy.....	Lira.....	8.58	8.23	7.86	7.86	7.88	7.86	7.87	7.86
Japan.....	Yen.....	29.84	29.15	29.08	29.39	29.33	29.39	29.44	29.44
Mexico.....	Peso.....	27.75	27.77	27.76	27.76	27.76	27.75	27.75	27.75
Netherlands	Guilder...	67.71	67.99	67.63	67.69	68.08	67.91	67.91	67.90
Norway.....	Krone.....	25.32	24.91	24.97	25.22	25.23	25.25	25.27	25.27
Spain.....	Peseta....	13.67	13.73	13.65	13.66	13.71	13.65	13.65	13.65
Sweden.....	Krona.....	25.99	25.56	25.62	25.88	25.89	25.91	25.93	25.93
Switzerland	Franc.....	32.58	32.75	32.39	32.43	32.72	32.60	32.59	32.60

Federal Reserve Board. a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers.

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT: Price per 100 pounds in specified European markets, August 26, 1936, with comparisons a/

Market and item	Week ended		
	August 28,	August 19,	August 26,
	1935	1936	1936
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Germany:			
Price of hogs, Berlin.....	18.81	17.70	17.70
Price of lard, tcs., Hamburg...	19.31	13.51	13.41
United Kingdom: b/			
Prices at Liverpool 1st quality			
American green bellies.....	Nominal	17.28	17.24
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	17.88	22.45	22.46
Canadian green sides.....	16.64	20.54	20.55
American short cut green hams	23.84	20.07	20.51
American refined lard.....	16.71	13.92	13.91

Liverpool quotations are on the basis of sales from importer to wholesaler.
a/ Converted at current rate of exchange. b/ Week ended Friday.

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